

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair;  
moderate to fresh west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 44.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 28.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# NO BARCAIN PEACE, NO BOYCOTT, SAYS WILSON; HAIG RE-NEWS CAMBRAI DRIVE; CAPTURES 10,000; BULGARIANS CRUSHED, ASK FOR PEACE PARLEY

## BOURLON WOOD WON BY BRITISH IN 3 MILE GAIN

Bulwark of Defence of Cam-  
brai Taken by Cana-  
dian Forces.

AMERICANS PARTICIPATE

Capture German Trenches  
on Right of Haig's Four-  
teen Mile Line.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Lest the Ger-  
mans, harassed to an almost unbearable  
degree on all the rest of the line  
in France, not to mention Macedonia  
and Palestine, should think they are  
getting a comparative rest in the  
Cambrai sector, Field Marshal Haig  
today began a new drive there on  
a front of fourteen miles, between  
Sanchy-Lesfree and Gouzeau-  
court and made material progress  
toward Cambrai, besides taking more  
than 6,000 prisoners.

It is explained that the British no  
longer think of their gains in terri-  
torial terms, as it now is obvious  
that whatever territory in France  
the Germans hold is in their posses-  
sion temporarily, but in terms of  
damage done to the enemy, particu-  
larly to his man power, which is his  
weakest point. It is probable that  
the number of prisoners taken to-day  
is more than 10,000, as the lesser  
figure covered the period only to  
9.30 this morning, and the action has  
continued with great vigor since.

### Pressages Bigger Blow.

The new attack is altogether differ-  
ent in character from those which  
preceded it in the last two or three  
weeks; it has more promise of an im-  
portant operation, and may be the  
beginning of a powerful effort to close  
in on the Hindenburg defence system  
in this district, to supplement the  
great offensive which began yester-  
day in the Champagne and the Ar-  
gonne, for the apparent purpose of  
getting behind that same defensive  
line.

An interesting feature of the attack  
was on operation, apparently as a  
separate unit, by American troops on  
the British right. They captured a  
series of trenches and fortified farms  
forming the outer defences of the  
German defence zone southwest of Le  
Cateau.

The Associated Press correspondent  
with the British army says Field Mar-  
shal Haig's maximum advance to-day  
was three miles. The Hindenburg  
defences were crossed at several  
points.

### Bourlon Wood Taken.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the British  
line southwest of Gouzeau-court, east  
of Beaucamp, west of Maroing and east  
of Graincourt, where some of the enemy  
were still holding out. Thence it ran be-  
tween Annex and Cantaine and east  
of Bourlon and the Bourlon Wood; a  
thousand yards west of Hallencourt and  
along the road to Maroing. It is not  
clear whether the British or the Ger-  
mans are holding Maroing.

The capture of Bourlon is of the high-  
est importance, because it is the bulwark  
of Cambrai. It was captured with-  
standing the water line in front of it,  
the whole of which has now been  
crossed.

The British are in a good position  
to capture Cambrai. Even now the enemy  
cannot use the town, as the railway,  
roads and junction are under the British  
fire.

### Enemy Resists Strongly.

Other correspondents at the front say  
the enemy resistance is strong in some  
places, particularly east of Havrincourt,  
where there appears to be a considerable  
concentration of Germans.

While the enemy seems to have with-  
drawn his guns in some places, he is  
still with great strength in the  
Havrincourt area and from behind Bourlon  
Wood.

Some of the enemy divisions that ap-  
parently are opposing the British are  
made up of composite elements, but sev-  
eral of them are comparatively fresh in  
the line, and there are undoubtedly large  
forces in close reserve.

About nine German divisions in all  
(122,000 men) are understood to be op-  
posing Haig's men. So far the battle  
seems to be going well for the British.

The Canadians, who drove forward  
across the Canal du Nord above Mou-  
vaux, were reported at 4.30 o'clock as  
having been seen about a mile west of  
Bourlon Wood. (Bourlon Wood formed  
the chief obstacle to Cambrai for Gen.  
Bing in his attack last fall.)

Whether the final crack comes on the  
line of the Meuse or the Rhine is not  
very material. The capture of places  
now is mainly interesting as showing  
landmarks of the British progress. The  
enemy's casualty lists count far more  
than recovered territory.

The battle which opened to-day al-  
ready has broken down a long chain of  
formidable resistance.

## AMERICANS WIN 4 MORE TOWNS IN THE ARGONNE

Cameron's Corps of New  
Jersey, Ohio and Western  
Troops Honor Men.

CAPTIVES NEAR 20,000

Total Gain by Pershing's Men  
Nine Miles, While French  
Advance Five.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—With increasing  
vigor the great armies of America  
and France driving forward in the  
Argonne, northwest of Verdun, and  
in Champagne, immediately to the  
left, penetrated to-day deeper into  
the German defences in this region  
and increased largely the bag of pris-  
oners, the taking of whom is now  
the main objective of the Allies on  
all their fronts. At an early hour  
to-day the number was placed at  
more than 20,000; it is believed that  
it is now more than 30,000, as the  
French official report to-night states  
that Gen. Gouraud's troops have cap-  
tured more than 10,000 in the two  
days, together with a great amount  
of war material.

The total advance made by the  
French is about five miles on a front  
of twenty-one miles; that of the  
Americans eight or nine miles on a  
twenty-mile front. It is estimated  
that more than 500,000 Americans  
are concerned in the offensive, and  
while the French force is not stated  
it must be nearly if not quite as  
large.

### Banks of Py River Reached.

Arrival of the French infantry on  
the banks of the Py River marks the  
successful termination of the first  
phase of the attack. The line now  
runs almost directly west to east from  
south of the Somme-Py to south of  
the Cernay Woods. We hold the town  
of Cernay.

The line thus indicated marks an ad-  
vance over extraordinarily difficult  
ground covered with trenches and deep  
barbed barriers. Early in the attack  
few prisoners were taken, but the loss  
of the line of buttes cost the Germans  
very heavily in killed and prisoners.

Berlin in its official report admits  
that the Germans were forced back  
from their "front fighting lines" as  
far back as Montblainville and the  
bend in the Meuse northeast of Mont-  
faucourt. It is asserted that the "at-  
tempt to break through failed on the  
first day," but adds that fresh battles  
are imminent. A report from the  
Austrian War Office says that Austro-  
Hungarian troops "are taking a glori-  
ous part" in this fighting, or more  
correctly in the German retreat.

The battle was resumed at 8 o'clock  
this morning. The German resistance  
stiffened because the allied troops had  
reached his main line of resistance,  
which was more densely held than  
most of the positions taken yesterday.  
In addition it was thickly studded  
with hidden machine gun posts.

### Three More Defence Lines.

In this region the reserve positions  
of the Germans are somewhat com-  
plicated. The Americans have taken  
what may be considered the front line,  
but behind that are strong trenches  
called the Hagin positions. Behind  
these and again joined up to them  
by a good deal of wire and all sorts  
of defensive works are the Volker  
positions which connect a series of  
strong places. All these must be  
passed before the Kriemhilde positions  
—the line on which the enemy has  
placed his main reliance—can be  
reached.

The American front from Bannevoix  
to Eglise Fontaine now has broken  
through the Hagin position and the  
Volker position, which were the enemy's  
subsidiary defences behind the Hinden-  
burg line, and between Nantillois and  
Mont Blainville the Americans are less  
than a mile from the head of the en-  
emy's three standard gauge railroads.

### Miles of Railway Taken.

On the ground of the advance the  
Americans captured scores of miles of  
light gauge railway. It will be inter-  
esting to see what sort of a stand the  
enemy will make to cover his rail-  
heads, or whether he will withdraw  
behind the much talked of Kriemhilde  
position, some little way beyond them.  
By their failure to check the American  
advance the guns of the Germans seem  
not yet to have reached settled positions.

Early this morning the starlit sky  
was illuminated for miles by the ex-  
plosion of ammunition dumps of the en-  
emy, who also is reported to be blow-  
ing up works and bridges, indicating in-  
tentions of a further retreat.

In getting his guns back to new po-  
sitions the enemy will have the advan-  
tage of sounder ground, for the whole  
region around Verdun has been smashed  
by the years of shelling and is in an  
indiscribable torn up condition.

The enemy's morale seems better than  
Continued on Fifth Page.

## Text of President Wilson's Address.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I am not here to pro-  
mote the loan. That will be done—ably and  
enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thou-  
sands of loyal and tireless men and women who  
have undertaken to present it to you and to our  
fellow citizens throughout the country; and I  
have not the least doubt of their complete suc-  
cess; for I know their spirit and the spirit of  
the country. My confidence is confirmed, too,  
by the thoughtful and experienced cooperation  
of the bankers here and everywhere, who are  
lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I  
have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to  
present to you some thoughts which I trust will  
serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure  
than before, a vivid sense of the great issues  
involved, in order that you may appreciate and  
accept with added enthusiasm the grave signifi-  
cance of the duty of supporting the Govern-  
ment by your men and your means to the utmost  
point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or  
woman who has really taken in what this war  
means can hesitate to give to the very limit of  
what they have, and it is my mission here to-  
night to try to make it clear once more what  
the war really means. You will need no other  
stimulation or reminder of your duty.

### War Itself Makes Aims Clear.

At every turn of the war we gain a fresh  
consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by  
it. When our hope and expectation are most  
excited we think more definitely than before of  
the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes  
which must be realized by means of it. For it  
has positive and well defined purposes which  
we did not determine and which we cannot alter.  
No statesman or assembly created them; no  
statesman or assembly can alter them. They  
have arisen out of the very nature and circum-  
stances of the war. The most that statesmen  
or assemblies can do is to carry them out or  
be false to them. They were perhaps not clear  
at the outset, but they are clear now. The war  
has lasted more than four years and the whole  
world has been drawn into it. The common  
will of mankind has been substituted for the  
particular purposes of individual states. In-  
dividual statesmen may have started the con-  
flict, but neither they nor their opponents can  
stop it as they please. It has become a peoples'  
war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every  
degree of power and variety of fortune, are  
involved in its sweeping processes of change  
and settlement. We came into it when its  
character had become fully defined and it was  
plain that no nation could stand apart or be  
indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove  
to the heart of everything that counts as they  
lived. The voice of the war had become  
clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers  
from many lands, as well as our own mur-  
dered dead under the sea, were calling to us  
and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things  
in their full, convincing proportions as they  
were, and we have seen them with steady eyes  
and unchanging comprehension ever since. We  
accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as  
any group of men either here or elsewhere had  
defined them, and we can accept no outcome  
which does not squarely meet and settle them.  
Those issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or  
group of nations be suffered to determine the  
fortunes of peoples over whom they have no  
right to rule except the right of force?

Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak  
nations and make them subject to their pur-  
pose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even  
in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and  
irresponsible force or by their own will and  
choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right  
and privilege for all peoples and nations, or  
shall the strong do as they will and the weak  
suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be haphazard  
and by casual alliance or shall there be a com-  
mon concert to oblige the observance of com-  
mon rights?

### There Can Be No Peace by Bargain.

No man, no group of men, chose these to  
be the issues of the struggle. They are the  
issues of it, and they must be settled—by no  
arrangement or compromise or adjustment of  
interests, but definitely and once for all, and  
with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the  
principle that the interest of the weakest is  
as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of  
a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, in-  
telligently and with a real knowledge and com-  
prehension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can be no  
peace obtained by any kind of bargain or com-  
promise with the governments of the Central  
Empire, because we have dealt with them  
already and have seen them deal with other  
governments that were parties to this struggle,  
Breast-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have  
been convinced as they are without honor and  
do not intend justice. They observe no cove-  
nants, accept no principle but force and their  
own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with  
them. They have made it impossible. The  
German people, and by this time be fully  
aware that we cannot accept the word of those  
who forced this war upon us. We do not

think the same thoughts or speak the same  
language of agreement.

It is of capital importance that we should  
also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall  
be obtained by any kind of compromise or abate-  
ment of the principles we have avowed as the  
principles for which we are fighting. There  
should exist no doubt about that. I am, there-  
fore, going to take the liberty of speaking with  
the utmost frankness about the practical impli-  
cations that are involved in it.

If it be in deed and in truth the common  
object of the governments associated against  
Germany and of the nations whom they govern,  
as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming  
settlement a secure and lasting peace, it will  
be necessary that all who sit down at the peace  
table shall come ready and willing to pay the  
price, the only price, that will procure it, and  
ready and willing also to create in some virile  
fashion the only instrumentality by which it  
can be made certain that the agreements of the  
peace will be honored and fulfilled.

The price is impartial justice in every item  
of the settlement, no matter whose interest is  
crossed, and not only impartial justice but also  
the satisfaction of the several peoples whose  
fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable  
instrumentality is a league of nations formed  
under covenants that will be efficacious. With-  
out such an instrumentality, by which the peace  
of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest  
in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon  
that word. For Germany will have to redeem  
her character, not by what happens at the  
peace table but by what follows.

And, as I see it, the constitution of that  
league of nations and the clear definition of its  
objects must be a part, in a sense the most  
essential part, of the peace settlement itself.  
It cannot be formed now. If formed now it  
would be merely a new alliance confined to the  
nations associated against a common enemy.  
It is not likely that it could be formed after  
the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee  
the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed  
as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in  
plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed  
is that there will be parties to the peace whose  
promises have proved untrustworthy, and means  
must be found in connection with the peace  
settlement itself to remove that source of insecu-  
rity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee  
to the subsequent voluntary action of the gov-  
ernments we have seen destroy Russia and  
decide Rumania.

### No Economic Boycott; All Treaties Public.

But these general terms do not disclose  
the whole matter. Some details are needed  
to make them sound less like a thesis and more  
like a practical programme. These then are  
some of the particulars, and I state them with  
the greater confidence because I can state them  
authoritatively as representative of this Govern-  
ment's interpretation of its own duty with regard  
to peace:

First, the impartial justice meted out must  
involve no discrimination between those to whom  
we wish to be just and those to whom we do  
not wish to be just. It must be a justice that  
plays no favorites and knows no standard but  
the equal rights of the several peoples con-  
cerned.

Second, no special or separate interest of any  
single nation or any group of nations can be  
made the basis of any part of the settlement  
which is not consistent with the common interest  
of all.

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances  
or special covenants and understandings within  
the general and common family of the league  
of nations.

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be  
no special, selfish economic combination within  
the league, and no employment of any form of  
economic boycott or exclusion except as the  
power of economic penalty by exclusion from  
the markets of the world may be vested in the  
league of nations itself as a means of discipline  
and control.

Fifth, all international agreements and treat-  
ies of every kind must be made known in their  
entirety to the rest of the world.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and  
hostilities have been the prolific source in the  
modern world of the plans and passions that  
produce war. It would be an insincere as well  
as an insecure peace that did not exclude them  
in definite and binding terms.

The confidence with which I venture to  
speak for our people in these matters does not  
spring from our traditions merely and the well  
known principles of international action which  
we have always professed and followed. In  
the same sense in which we say that the United  
States will enter into no special arrangement  
or understandings with particular nations let  
me say also that the United States is prepared  
to assume its full share of responsibility for  
the maintenance of the common covenants and  
understandings upon which peace must hence-  
forth rest. We still read Washington's im-  
mortal warning against "entangling alliances"  
with full comprehension and an answering  
purpose. But only special and limited alliances  
entangle, and we recognize and accept the duty  
of a new day in which we are permitted to  
hope for a general alliance which will avoid  
entanglements and clear the air of the world  
for common understandings and the maintenance  
of common rights.

I have made this analysis of the interna-  
tional situation which the war has created not,  
of course, because I doubted whether the leaders  
of the great nations and peoples with whom we  
are associated were of the same mind and en-  
tertained a like purpose, but because the war  
every now and again gets darkened by mists  
and groundless doubtings and mischievous per-  
versions of counsel and it is necessary once and  
again to sweep all the irresponsible growths, those  
peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubt-  
ful purpose on the part of those in authority  
utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside  
and say things in the plainest words that can  
be found, even when it is only to say over  
again what has been said before, quite as plainly  
if in less unvarnished terms, out in more and  
more confident as the issues grow clearer and  
clearer. It is now plain that they are issues  
which no man can pervert unless it be will-  
fully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy  
to fight for them as time and circumstance have  
revealed them to me as to all the world. Our  
enthusiasm for them grows more and more  
irresistible as they stand out in more and  
more vivid and unmistakable outline.

As I have said, neither I nor any other man  
in governmental authority created or gave form  
to the issues of this war. I have simply re-  
sponded to them with such vision as I could  
command. But I have responded gladly and  
with a resolution that has grown warmer and  
more confident as the issues have grown clearer  
and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues  
which no man can pervert unless it be will-  
fully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy  
to fight for them as time and circumstance have  
revealed them to me as to all the world. Our  
enthusiasm for them grows more and more  
irresistible as they stand out in more and  
more vivid and unmistakable outline.

### Masses Know What They Are Fighting For.

And the forces that fight for them draw into  
closer and closer array, organize their millions  
into more and more unconquerable might, as  
they become more and more distinct to the  
thought and purpose of the peoples engaged.  
It is the peculiarity of this great war that while  
statesmen have seemed to cast about for defini-  
tions of their purpose and have sometimes  
seemed to shift their ground and their point of  
view, the thought of the rank of men, whom  
statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has  
grown more and more unclouded, more and more  
certain of what it is that they are fighting for.  
National purposes have fallen more and more  
into the background and the common purpose  
of enlightened mankind has taken their place.  
The counsels of plain men have become on all  
hands more simple and straightforward and  
more unified than the counsels of sophisticated  
men of affairs, who still retain the impression  
that they are playing a game of power and  
playing for high stakes. That is why I have  
said that this is a peoples' war, not a states-  
men's. Statesmen must follow the clarified com-  
mon thought or be broken.

I take that to be the significance of the fact  
that assemblies and associations of many kinds  
made up of plain workaday people have de-  
manded, almost every time they came together,  
and are still demanding, that the leaders of their  
rank and order declare to them plainly what it  
is, exactly what it is, that they are seeking  
in this war, and what they think the items of  
the final settlement should be. They are not  
yet satisfied with what they have been told.  
They still seem to fear that they are getting  
what they ask for only in the terms of the  
concession in the terms of territorial arrangements  
and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad  
visioned justice and mercy and peace and the  
satisfaction of those deep seated longings of  
oppressed and distracted men and women and  
enslaved peoples that seem to them the only  
things worth fighting for.

Perhaps statesmen have not always  
recognized this changed aspect of the whole  
world of policy and action. Perhaps they have  
not always spoken in direct reply to the ques-  
tions asked because they did not know how  
searching those questions were and what sort  
of answers they demanded.

### World Wants Triumph of Justice.

But I, for one, am glad to attempt the  
answer again and again, in the hope that I  
may make it clearer and clearer that my one  
thought is to satisfy those who struggle to  
obtain it, and perhaps above all others, entitled  
to a reply whose meaning no one can have any  
excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands  
the language in which it is spoken or can get  
some one to translate it correctly into his own.  
And I believe that the leaders of the govern-  
ments with which we are associated will speak  
on some occasion, as plainly as I have  
tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free  
to say whether they think that I am in any  
degree mistaken in my interpretation of the  
issues involved or in my purpose with regard  
to the means by which a satisfactory settlement  
of those issues may be obtained. Unity of pur-  
pose and of counsel are as imperatively neces-  
sary in this war as was unity of command in  
the battlefield; and with perfect unity of pur-  
pose and counsel will come assurance of com-  
plete victory. It can be had in no other way.  
"Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized  
and silenced only by showing the history of  
the nations associated against Germany, the  
nations nearer the sort of peace which will  
bring security and reassurance to all peoples  
and make the recurrence of another such strug-  
gle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever im-  
possible, and that nothing else can. Germany  
is constantly intimating that "the terms" she will  
accept, and always finds that the world does  
not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of  
justice and fair dealing.

## PRESIDENT SAYS PEACE LEAGUE MUST BE BORN

Can Come Only With End of  
Fighting, Not During  
the Conflict.

CALLS IT "PEOPLE'S WAR"

Loan Campaign Opened at  
Metropolitan Before Vast  
Cheering Audience.

It was an audience thrilling with  
the feel of martial victory in the  
air which arrayed itself in solid  
phalanxes at the Metropolitan Opera  
House last night to wax enthusiastic  
when the greatest loan of all time  
fittingly was launched by the Execu-  
tive destined to go down through history  
as the War President in the  
mightiest of conflicts.

It was a "people's war, not a  
statesmen's," President Wilson told  
the great audience which spread from  
the first orchestra chair in the vast  
auditorium to the highest seat in the  
far galleries, every man, woman and  
child firm and enthusiastic in their  
belief in the quick success of the  
Fourth Liberty Loan in the interest  
of which President Wilson was  
speaking.

He was not there, the President  
said in his opening sentence, "to pro-  
mote the loan" in so many words.  
But every word he uttered in the  
masterful address which followed  
went to promote the loan, inasmuch  
as he voiced the issues which can be  
made a reality only if all the people  
all the time will, in the slogan of the  
day, "lend as they fight."

### No Dickered Over Peace.

There is to be no peace dickered,  
no bargaining over the terms, the  
President told his attentive listeners.  
There can be no compromise with the  
Central Empires whose peoples have  
convinced the civilized world that  
they are, as the President phrased it,  
"without honor and do not intend  
justice."

Quite as firmly President Wilson made  
it known that the United States will  
countenance no special alliances, no self-  
ish economic combinations and no em-  
ployment of economic boycott in the  
league of nations which this Government  
with all its power will seek to bring into  
being when the wrongs of the world  
shall have been righted by force of arms.  
That is a league of nations which cannot  
be formed while the world is still in con-  
flict, President Wilson pointed out, nor  
can it be brought into being after the  
peace settlements shall have been made;  
it is an international league which must  
have its birth in the very light of the  
day.

### No Attempt to Sway Emotions.

Not once did President Wilson attempt  
to play upon the emotions of an audi-  
ence which war, it is safe to say, in  
most pliable mood to be swayed unthink-  
ingly. Calmly, logically the President  
showed how the great issues of the war  
had been developed, not by any man or  
group of statesmen of any country, but  
were the certain outgrowth of intoler-  
able conditions which must and will be  
righted forever.

It was an address delivered calmly,  
almost in the gentle fashion of a man  
reading aloud to his family circle a  
letter from a friend who had wrote  
while ideas to convey. It was a mes-  
sage in which was evident in every line  
the purpose to state and state in the  
plainest, simple language the kind of  
thoughts which right minded men al-  
ways cherish.

Nevertheless, despite the calm way in  
which the speaker brought his thoughts  
into alignment there was always through-  
out the great throng a subcurrent of  
patriotic fervor—hair rising enthusiasm  
which needed but a touch to set it into  
Continued on Sixth Page.

Fall of Strumitz and  
Other Strongholds Forces  
Attempt to End War.

MAY OUTWIT TURKEY

Balfour, Lloyd George and  
Bonar Law Confer on  
Armistice Request.

BAD BLOW FOR TEUTONS

United States Is Not a Party,  
Never Having Declared War  
on King Ferdinand.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Sept. 27.—Bulgaria, at the  
time that her borders have been  
crossed by the allied troops, has  
asked for an armistice, with the hope  
of eventual peace being reached. The  
report that Bulgaria had made the  
request received official confirmation  
to-night from Lord Robert Cecil, As-  
sistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs,  
in a conversation with the corre-  
spondent of THE SUN and others.  
Lord Robert said the request had  
been made officially to the British  
Government and was being dealt with  
officially.

Lord Robert also said that the  
Government had received nothing to  
confirm the news from German  
sources that the Bulgarian request  
did not emanate from the Bulgarian  
Government as officially constituted  
and recognized. Reports from Berlin  
were to the effect that the request had  
been made solely upon the initiative  
of M. Malinoff, the Premier, who is  
noted for his pro-Entente leanings,  
and had not been recognized by the  
Bulgarian Government.

### Cabinet Members Confer.

Confirmation that the Bulgarian re-  
quest also was being given official  
consideration also came to-day when it  
became known that Arthur J. Bal-  
four, the British Foreign Secretary;  
Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor  
of the Exchequer, and David Lloyd  
George, the British Premier, were in  
conference discussing the Bulgarian  
offer.

In his interview to-night Lord Robert  
Cecil declined for the moment to  
enter into further details of the Bul-  
garian offer, but in the course of his  
conversation pointed out that there  
were only three things possible regard-  
ing the armistice proposal, the very  
nature of which suggests the need of  
rapidity. These are:

Either the armistice is accepted or  
refused, or followed by a reply laying  
down terms.

In the third case the party request-  
ing the armistice either would accept  
or reject the terms offered.

### America to Be Consulted.

Lord Robert made it clear that the  
British Government regarded the re-  
quest seriously and as having great  
possibilities—for instance, the release  
of the Salonika army and many other  
consequences which it is now prema-  
ture to discuss, but which naturally  
come to mind. Incidentally he referred  
to the fact that the United States  
was not at war with Bulgaria and Turkey,  
but of course in any case of any diplo-  
matic developments Washington would  
take part in any allied interchanges of  
opinion.

In official opinion generally Bulgaria's  
request is open to two constructions. One,  
that with her army split into three parts  
and threatened with destruction, her peo-  
ple war weary and her King reading the  
handwriting on the wall, she is about  
ready to desert the Quadruple Alliance;  
the other, that it is a ruse to gain time  
in the hope of reorganizing her shattered  
army.

Whether King Ferdinand had any  
knowledge of M. Malinoff's proposal or  
whether he approved or disapproved is  
unknown, but it is recalled that since  
early last August reports of internal dis-  
sentions in Bulgaria have been per-  
sistent, and there have been repeated  
rumors that Ferdinand would abdicate in  
favor of his son Boris; that a Bulgarian  
republic was likely to be proclaimed and  
that at the time Ferdinand was reported  
as dying at German Headquarters he  
was in reality trying to open negotiations  
with representatives of the Entente Pow-  
ers in Switzerland looking toward Bul-  
garia's dropping out of the war provided  
she obtained assurance of allied support  
for at least part of her territorial am-  
bitions.

### Getting Ahead of Turkey.

At that time the Athens newspaper  
Restis suggested that Ferdinand was  
ready to go any lengths in order to de-  
feat Turkey's territorial ambitions so far  
as those clashed with those of Bulgaria.  
With both the Bulgarian and Turkish  
armies practically destroyed by the Al-  
lies there would seem to be ground for

## GERMANY MOURNS DISASTERS IN EAST

Enemy Press Admits Serious  
Damage by Entente.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Frankfort  
Zeitung, in a review of the military  
situation in Macedonia and the Prustine,  
admits that in both these theatres the  
enemies of the Central Powers suc-  
ceeded, by means of well planned cam-  
paigns, in surprising and inflicting  
serious damage on the fronts of Ger-  
many's allies.

"Even if we maintain our conviction  
that the eastern battles do not essen-  
tially affect the main strategic de-  
cision, nevertheless the purely military  
effect of the enemy's successful opera-  
tions is very considerable from the point  
of view of prisoners and material  
losses," declares